THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X.

The subject could not be got at by the House,

because it was in Committee, and the Committee took care that it should not be got at through them. The business was thoroughly done, and it was done by hands which a Northern Speak-

er had empowered. But there was another side to the history of

the Thirtieth Congress. In the action not only of individual members, but of the House as a

body, there were still occasional indications of a different temper. A motion by Mr. Giddings, to submit the question of emancipation in the District of Columbia to a vote of its adult male

inhabitants, including slaves, though it failed, received 79 votes. Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a bill "to repeal

all acts, or parts of acts, of Congress establish-

ing or maintaining Slavery or the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia," and it was denied by a majority of only 82 to 69. By 117 votes against 72, the House refused to lay on the table a bill "to prohibit the introduction of Slaves into the District of Columbia as mer-

chandise, or for sale or hire," and by 98 votes

against 88, passed a resolution offered by Mr. Gott, of New York, which recited that the Slave Trade, as practiced in the District, was "con-

trary to natural justice and the fundamental

principles of our own political system, notori-

ously a reproach to our country throughout

Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the

progress of Republican Liberty among the na-tions of the earth." But by a dexterous appli-

cation of the Rules and Orders, under a decis-

ion of the Speaker, the latter measure, on a

motion for reconsideration, was pushed on be-

yond the end of the session in the pile of un

finished business; and the other shared the

An important feature of the Thirtieth Con-

continue the publication, was treated by him

and, though neither motion prevailed, the ob-

was no help for it. Orders were issued to the

The Democratic and Whig Conventions for

seen in the light of history to have been rather

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

NO. 479.

WASHINGTON, D. C. for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, and for legal security to Northern citizens visiting Southern ports. The Committee on the

the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year.
When a Club has been forwarded, additions

may be made to it, on the same terms.

BY-GONES.

BY RUTH HARPER. Come with me to the mossy seat

Where once, in years gone by, We sate, and watched the sunset fade

The stars came flashing, one by one, Forth from the deepening blue; The air was fragrant with the breath

Of wild flowers, wet with dew

The fire-flies gleamed athwart the shade. The river wandered by, And from the larch-boughs overhead

Came sweetest minstrelsy And there, while love from all things breathed

Beneath, around, above, I told to thee my love.

I told thee of my boyhood's blight, My manhood's hopes and fears,

And thou, the one bright star, whose light Passion swept through me, like the breeze

I clasped thy trembling hand in mine-No word there came; and love like mine,

No word: and then upon my hand

Heart clasped to heart; I kissed the tears All bliss of earth, all bliss of heaven

Met in that one embrace. For the National Era

A DECADE OF THE SLAVE POWER

THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION, AND PER-PETUATION OF SLAVERY, THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOV-ERNMENT."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The House of Representatives of the Thirtish Congress, elected in the midst of the agitation created by the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico, was composed of uncommonly good materials. The leaders of the same fate. Whig party, especially, whatever might be their own secret inclinations, had found it neassociates; and many Northern districts had sent Representatives intelligent and resolute upon the great question. The Oligarchy, fearful of the action of a House so constituted, learn age of the series of the se cessary to yield to the honest feeling of their years had been so jealously restricted, was asserted and established, not long after, in another and scarcely less important form. Great nothing less than the determination of the fate the Federal city. During the nights of the 18th of a measure. Of still higher practical import- and 19th of April, a noisy mob threatened to ance even than this, is his function of appointing the Committees, to whose management and disposal all matters are referred in their first disposal all matters are referred in their first stage. If it was unavoidable for Committees as it deserved. On the morning of the 20th, to mature and report some action on questions Mr. Hale called the attention of the Senate to submitted to them, their power in determining the character of that action would still be immense. But they have another power which mense. But they have another power which mense. But they have another power, which, Palfrey, in the House, by moving for a Comfor many purposes, is absolute and final. By abstaining from making any report upon a question, they withhold it from the consideration of the House, and effectually smother it to

prevailing at the North, to soothe and beguile whole country through the telegraph, than the that section, by taking the Speaker from it, was the obvious policy of the Slave Power, provided a Northern Representative could be found sufficiently in harmony with its views, and of a capacity which could be depended on to carry them out. As a compliment, the place was first offered, by a vote in caucus, to Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, an eminent Representative in former gle, ruined Mexico was glad to get a peace on Congresses. He declined it, as it was understood any terms. The war, according to a careful feeble, and he had no practice to give him special aptitude for presiding. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who, for some time before, had been looked to as the real candidate, was then designated as such by a majority of votes ed the fatal boon of 850,000 square miles of then designated as such by a majority of votes over Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, whose France, and five times as large as Spain. claims were favored by the Anti-Slavery portion of the party.* Mr. Winthrop's general course in Congress, and particularly his recent action in respect to the annexation of Texas and the war with Marion (as to which letter and the war with Mexico, (as to which latter ration of principles for his Administration ration of principles for his Administration measure he had separated himself from every thoroughly satisfactory to the Slavery Interest; other member of the Massachusetts delegation, the latter, General Taylor, without any such of any note,) had convinced his Pro-Slavery fellow. Whigs that their concerns would be sufficiently safe in his hands and that as this silence was deemed the best expedient to obciently safe in his hands, and that, as things tain for him Northern support. Outraged at stood, they could do no better; and, with the aid of some of their sympathizers from the North, they secured to him the nomination of their party, which was supposed to be equivation of Mr. Van Buren, at a Convention held lent to an election, the party having two or three majority in the House.

Three members disappointed those who had part of those of the whole country. In Massa-

throp—Mr. Giddings, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts. They had watched his course, and could not see it to be consistent with their personal honor, or their obligations to the country, to invest him with power of the Speaker's chair. In a corres- of Representatives of the Thirtieth Congress is referred to his former votes and speeches as indicating the policy he should pursue. "My ndicating the policy he should pursue. "My chief, than in the accomplishing of much positive good. In its first session, however, one gleam of hope broke through the surrounding tion and maintenance of the Mexican war; the peech, for instance, in the House, six weeks

The Southern Whigs, opposed to the Wilmot Promonimused Mr. Winthrop in caucus, in opposition to
majority of the Northern Whigs, who were in favor of
Wilmot Proviso, and who opposed the nomination of
Winthrop."—Letter of 1. E. Holmes, Representative
mi South Carolina, published in the Charleston Mercury.

For the National Era. THE BROTHERS. iting Southern ports. The Committee on the Territories, of unsurpassed responsibility and importance under the circumstances, proved utterly inactive—through what force of previous engagements, or of surrounding influences, it would now be useless to inquire. It looked better than any other on paper; but, from the beginning to the end, the friends of Freedom looked as vainly as anxiously to it for comething to indicate that it understood and BY E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAPTER V. " Judge not; the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou caust not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A sear brought from some well-fought field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

"The look, the air that frets thy sight,
May be a token that below,
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some internal fiery foe,
Vhose glance would scorch thy smiling grace,
and east thee, shuddering, on thy face."

something to indicate that it understood and felt its obligations. Its inaction placed the questions relating to the organization of Governments in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, at great disadvantage. Numerous petitions for the abolition of Slavery at the Seat of Government went to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and were never heard of more. The subject could not be got at by the House dollars, and fifty dollars that had been made in overwork by Phædra, a room was taken in cessitated to give up her situation at Leroux's, M—, and neatly furnished. And there Val-

> whenever he could do so. had been absent on their summer tours, return- places. Of course, he designed to take his ser ed to the neighborhood, Oswald began to rethe proverbial "good nature" of his master, sume his former habits of extravagant and reckless dissipation. Deer-hunting, coursing, urging the state of Fannie's health as the rea partridge-shooting, and other field sports, occupied the mornings; and dinner-parties, oystersuppers, and other entertainments, accompanied

card-playing, and similar orgies, at home or

abroad, filled up the afternoons and evenings. to drive his master to the city at dusk, and borne again at dush. Upon these occasions, sent to that foolish measure," concluded Mr. home again at dawn. Upon these occasions, Valentine would drive Mr. Waring first to the club-house, restaurant, or billiard-saloon, that tions, and leaving Fannie as comfortable as set him down, take the carriage and horses to accompanied his master to the North. the livery-stable, leave them, and then go to Leroux's, and stay with Fannic until the hour the end of three months, reached home. of closing the store arrived, when he would

perfectly trustworthy character, was not an unovershadowing wrong and danger of the time. In the House, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, presently after its organization, made a set speech on what he called "The Political hardly an exception—about which the Pro-Slavery politicians have always been so solicitous, and the properties of the Slave Question." His friends reproached him for imprudence, as having thrown down a gauntlet, which they could not with any deceney refuse to allow to be taken up. He

Valentine's standing order, upon these occasions of their night visits to the town, was to be in waiting with the carriage for Mr. Waring at | Valentine, oblivious of every cause of disquiet his distribution of the distinctions at his disposal. The direction which it is his prerogative
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to give to the forms of business his busi to give to the forms of business, including his decision of questions of order, amounts often to the National Era, then recently established in ed among his boon companions, the more ined among his boon companions, the more in-toxicated he became; and, when at last he appeared, all the old humiliations and provocaons of Valentine's former days were renewed. You know what these were. It would be vain repetition to describe them again.

All this was, in every respect, very trying to and constantly and prayerfully struggled against the ebullitions of his own impetuous temper. But the life he led acted nearly fatally upon a very fragile organization; and all individuals of antagonistically mixed races are known to be frail. The continued loss of rest, habitual irregularity in food and sleep, affectionate anxiety upon account of his master, tender solici-tude for his own gentle, little wife, frequent and excessive provocation from Oswald, all table temperament to a state of unnatural ner-vous irritability, that could scarcely sustain with in his false position, he was constantly exposed; and therefore he was very frequently—to use his own expression at the "love feasts"—in great danger of falling from grace.

Reflecting upon this portion of the poor, doomed boy's life; recollecting the great, the almost superhuman struggle his spirit was maating surroundings, all antagonistic, false, and fateful—we find his parallel nowhere in mod-Epidus, in the power of the angry Fates.
Upon poor Valentine's silent, deadly strug-

are not wrought at the expense of moral, free

like night and day.

chief, than in the accomplishing of much positive good. In its first session, however, one gleam of hope broke through the surrounding gloom. The obstinacy of the House forced through a reluctant Senate a bill constituting a with noticing the effect of his words upon Valuer in the grove of magnolias. The internal arrangement of the house reflected great credit upon Phædra; and Madame condescended to expense of his breath, and amusing himself through a reluctant Senate a bill constituting a with noticing the effect of his words upon Valuer in the grove of magnolias. The internal arrangement of the house reflected great credit upon Phædra; and Madame condescended to expense of his breath, and amusing himself and her good housekeeper.

Territorial Government for Organ with the Territorial Government for Oregon, with the prohibition of Slavery attached; and in the chords of hope and fear, as if his heart had been in too much requisition, when they passed critical state of affairs, Mr. Polk was fain to been a harp, and his own the experimenting and that tried its strings. Perhaps he intending dispatched him to the city, to attend to the

Mr. Wintrop's course as Speaker confirmed all the apprehensions which had been entertained by the Anti-Slavery members. His Committees were constituted in a way to satisfy the dominant power. Those on Ways and Measure of the Slave Power designs upon and on Foreign Relations, with Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, and Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, at their head, made no movement to arrest the made no movement to arrest the satisfy and on Equipment of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and deflectually buried out of sight the number of the Slave Power designs upon and the weekly meetings, black and hour, to tear himself away again, and hatter with Adame's trunks and boxes to Read the value with and hour, to tear himself away again, and hatter with Adame's trunks and boxes to It cannot be reasonably expected that King was possible and the weekly meetings, and hatter sweekly meetings, and hatter sweekly meetings, and hatter deflection for the standam's treasures of all who heart him, eleas than an hour, to tear himself away again, and hatter sweekly meetings, and hatter sweekly meetings, and hat by the Senate to the last, the County and Part sunrise on the fourth of March, 1849, the last day of its constitutional term, leaving those questions open for future intrigue on the outer one part, and patroide solicitude and exertion one part was conting us has seed as well as the final results of this world, and get leave from Leroux, and come out the number of the Northern nigger-work and none of whom, except per she would get leave from Leroux, and come out the number of the Northern nigger-work and come out the number of the Northern nigger-work. Bell, Hockaday, and Ewing.

Ohio—Hall, Lippitt, White, Lifford, Simps and in the Ball. Farmite kept the last one, would have remained so long an inactive spectator of the struggle in the Ball. Farmite kept the next morning with her baby, to spend the day with Phedra, at Red Hill. Farmite kept the next morning with her baby, to spend the day with Phedra, at Red Hill. Farmite kept the next morning with her baby, to spend the day with reduced the number to one hundred and outsy might possibly have crept into a "love feat" was conting us have conting us has sent him off, comforted with the promise that the use of the Northern nigger-work and elegates witheren nigger-work and elegates witheren nigger-work. Western Powers.

Bell, Hockaday, and Ewing.

Ohio—Hall, Lippitt, White, Lifford, Simps and the Ball. Farmite kept the next morning with her baby, to spend the day with Phedra, at Red Hill. Farmite kept the next morning with her baby, to spend the number of the Northern nigger-work and elegates witheren na body, with reduced the number to one hundred and outsy might possibly have crept into a "love" the Northern nigger-work and elegates witheren na body, with the next morning with her baby, to seed to the nomination of candidates, was the next morning with her baby, to seed to the nomination of the Northern nigger-work the next m

consequent pre-eminence, among the men, and popularity with the women, might have been the true ground of offence to his less-gifted

However that might be, Valentine, perceiving only the ostensible matter of complaint, half resolved to give up his taste in dress, and sac-rifice his cherished ringlets, and seriously con-sulted Fannie upon the subject.

But Fannie would not listen to such a propo-

sition with a moment's favor, and said that brother 'Lisha and some of the others had such a grudge against beauty, that they would turn all the Lord's fair roses and lilies into lobelia Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace.

It had been arranged, as the best plan for all parties, under present circumstances, that

Fannie should retain her situation as shop- Thus passed the winter and spring. This woman at Leroux's hair-dressing and fancy store, where they were anxious to keep her as long as possible. With Valentine's hundred ly and threateningly over their heads. first half year, with all its shadows, was yet the In the early part of summer, Fannie was ne

entine and Fannie went to housekeeping, after this fashion: Fannie, still tending Leroux's shop all day, ate and slept at home, where Valentine visited her once a week, or oftener, nie was unusually delicate, and sadly needed rest, and some one to take care of her for a In the mean time, as winter advanced, Mr. Waring made up his mind to go to the while. And just about this time, late in July. Waring's health was fully re-established; and, North, and spend the remainder of the summer as many of his favorite boon companions, who vant with him. In vain Valentine, hoping in

"Pooh, pooh, nonsense!" Mr. Waring could not spare the servant that was used to his ways. Fannie must do without her husband, and take and followed by wine-drinking, song-singing, her chance, as all those of her class had to do Surely she must have known what she had to expect when she married a slave man. "And Again were Valentine's services brought into the subject. You were a great fool to get marnow, Valentine, don't bore me any longer with equisition three or four nights of every week, ried at all; and if you trouble me further, you Waring.

Valentine controlled his own rebellious emo happened to be his destination for the evening, under the circumstances he could make her, They visited first the Virginia Springs, ther Niagara, Saratoga, Nahant, and returning at

In close attendance upon his master, Valen tine was obliged to pass through M—— with Valentine, from his "gentlemanly" appearance, dress, and address, as well as from his the city, where he found Fannie, the mother of of joy at the thought that her mother's heritage of freedom would be hers. Some peaceful days followed this, in which

his acquaintance with a young widow, a native and resident of that city, whom he had met at Saratoga, and with whom he had been very much pleased. His servant was of course re quired to attend him, and upon this occasion

Valentine obeyed, without a single demur.

On reaching New Orleans, Mr. Waring took rooms at the St. Charles Hotel. Apparently his suit prospered, for their stay in that city was prolonged through November and December. And Valentine had no opportunity of visiting his girlish wife until after the new year. Then Mr. Waring hastily, and in the highest spirits, returned home, to settle up certain necessary business with his lawyer, appertaining to troublesome creditors, and give some commend-able directions to his housekeeper, touching the re-arrangement of his disorderly bachelor's hall. This occupied two or three weeks, during which time Valentine, when not in close attendance upon Mr. Waring, found opportunities to visit his beloved Fannie, and caress the infant,

of whom he was dotingly fond.

The first of February, Mr. Waring went again to New Orleans, to meet his engagement with Madame Moriere, his promised bride. The marriage was arranged to take place immediately, to save the delay of the seven weeks of Lent, just at hand, and during which no strict Catholic, such as Madame professed to be, would dare to enter into the "holy state" of matriking against the terrible, combined powers of evil; of his discordant organization; his fiery, impulsive temperament; his unfortunate education; his unhappy position, and his exasperating surroundings, all antagonistic, false, and Madame by her maid, a French grisette who "made eyes" at Valentine, and otherwise ern times, and are forced to think of the age of antiquity, and of those mighty but ineffectual struggles of some forcedoomed mortal, like billity that, during his own enforced, long, and frequent absences from home, some one as un-principled as Finette might be making love to gle, none but the pitying eye of our Father looked. And nothing but a miracle could have as she was in that French hair-dressing estabaserted its final and fatal issue; and miracles that; but Fannie, with her wise and affectionate agency. There came at last a day—an awful day—when the boy spoke, and others heard, of that fell struggle with the powers of darkness.

But we anticipate. The dark and trying seasons were relieved by brighter ones, alternating sides, Fannie, with all her innocence, was city sons were relieved by brighter ones, alternating like night and day.

The hours spent with Fannie, either in the gay, lighted shop, among a thousand objects of taste and beauty, and occupations shared with her, and congenial to his own æsthetic fancy, or in their little home, that, despite of poverty, Fannie's taste had made beautiful, were seasons of unclouded happiness, in which all care was forgotten. e heart a great deal of disturbance, and course, Valentine's impatience did not experite

There were sunny hours, also, when Mr. Waring's better nature was in the ascendant; when he would feel like gratifying his own benevolence, and making Valentine happy, by fair promises of making him free; of setting him responding in its advanced state of vegetation and Fannie up in the hair-dressing and fancy with our June, but much more beautiful in the business, which he would laughingly declare luxuriance and variety of its trees, shrubs, to be exactly suited to Valentine; that Val. could be the barber, and Fan. the ladies' hair-latitude. The Red Hill mansion was very lovely dresser; and that they could have a nice little in its grove of magnolias. The internal ar

cent one in Faneuil Hall, in which he had at tempted to vindicate this conduct. At the first two trisks, he failed of an election. As things stood, it was material to the Slave Power interest that he should be chosen; and accordingly, on the third trial, he was chosen by one majoraty, through the withdrawal of the withdrawal of the great parties. The worst of the great parties. The worst of the alarm had passed away when the Congress met all may have an influence in the disposition. It will be the appreheusions which had been entertain of it remained to have an influence in the disposition of the sare of the sum of the

presents, and promised to facilitate as much as possible the frequent visits of Valentine to his wife and child. And the lady remembered and would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would certainly be very unjust to charge him valiant father any personal wrongs, still it would be a still the would be

Mr. Waring, in his attachment to his bride, his stock, his machinery, and agricultural sys-tem in general, and also, after his own blunder-ing fashion, to the amelioration, comfort, and

Leroux's shop, and for which he now received and as showing Oscar's firm resolution to pura regular payment, in consideration of the fact that he stood at the post and performed the duties of Monsieur Leroux, whose age obliged him to leave the shop at an early hour of the evening, just as the custom was beginning to grow brisk. Thus they were enabled to add nation. many little comforts to their humble home, and also to lay up a trifle against the chance of

darker days. Every alternate Sabbath they attended meetng together at Magnolia Grove, and afterwards dined with Phædra at Red Hill, and went home at night; and, on the intervening Sabbath, when there was no service at the Grove Mision, Phadra would come into town, and go to hurch with the children at the Bethel (colored) Mission of M-, and afterwards take dinner with them, before returning home in the eve-

Thus passed the halcyon days of spring, pre-leding the awful moral storm which ended in bat "household wreck."

SCANDINAVIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the National Era:

It seems now very probable that France and ngland can hardly compel Russia to submit peace upon admissible conditions, except by he aid of the Scandinavian Kingdoms. But it is evident that this desirable object cannot be obtained by the means of such insulting crown Prince of Sweden: and let a naval arorticles as those which have lately appeared in he London Examiner, and which seem to have been dictated by folly, the offspring of ignorance and arrogance.

The Scandinavians may, comparatively speakng, be called poor. Still, I venture to assert, that there exists among them more general happiness and contentment than among the majority of the English people; and let it be remembered that no foreign conqueror ever lorded over Scandinavia, while, on the contrary, England has often been forced to obey very politicians have always been so solicitous, as that of the Speakership of the House. And reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the privilege and practice of debate on the reasonably and the reasonably and the reasonably are reasonably. If it would be too much to say and the reasonably are reasonably as a reasonably are reasonably as the Examiner had remembered these historical and ability. The Scandinavians, therefore, having hither-

> without the aid of foreign Powers, might reasonably hope to do the same for the future, by he help of God, and by their brave valor alone. Consequently, they are certainly not to be intimidated by any prospective dread of Prussia is it to be presumed that any amount of money could purchase their co-operation with France equity, and even imperative duty, of assisting no them in humbling the pride and weakening the power of the would-be arbiter of Europe. But their innate hatred of despotism and their strong sense of equity make the Scandinavians generally feel very hostile against Russia, on As no person puts the least confidence in the rumors of peace that are circulating, all Europe key, its treatment of the gallant Poles, and its arrogant and domineering aspirations. Still and Danes are inclined for an alliance with the Vestern Powers; but though the majority of them might prefer the continuance of the present state of neutrality, it may safely be presumed that both these nations will readily fol-

As to the Swedes, I have no hesitation in ffirming that they have not forgotten, and never will forget, until duly avenged, the many wrongs and treachery, inflicted upon them. Consequently, that warlike people is panting for the opportunity of meeting the Russians in a fair light, and restoring liberty to Finland—dear to son of the Governor of Sweaborg, (the Count Cronstadt,) and of the inability of Gustavus IV, 'Adolphus, and of the pusillanimity of Charles XIII; but not on account of any want of patriotism or prowess, on the part of that little valiant army, that so long and so gloriously de-fended every inch of Finland against the nu-merous host of the Emperor Alexander, who, in violation of every principle of honor and equity, had unawares seized upon the brightest jewel in the crown of a near relative, with whom he had shortly before been in the closest justify his hostility. Indeed, the invasion of Finland was a still more unjustifiable act than even the infamous division of Poland.

It would therefore be contrary to human na-

forgive so flagrant a breach of public morality, and so mean an act; and as no kind of repa-ration has as yet been offered by the Russian Czar, he cannot and does not expect but the Swedes, whenever they shall get a fair oppor-tunity, will make an attempt at chastising him, by retaking what duly belongs to them. In fact, there exists no peace, but only a hollow truce, between Russia and Sweden. To admit anything else, would be to concede that a thief can, by prescription, become the lawful pos-sessor of property which he has stolen. In intrusting to General Canrobert the mis-

ion to Sweden, the Emperor of France showed trious warrior to elicit an expression of the popular feeling in Sweden. If there was, bepresent moment, that doubt must certainly have been removed by the reception which the nation Fitch.

performed her promise so well, that unusual indulgence was extended to Valentine, who was by her intercession enabled to pass every night with his family.

would certainly be very unjust to charge into dulfference to the many injuries offered by the Czars to Sweden. But, being very little ambitious, as it would appear, of military glory, and rather animated by the praiseworthy desire seemed for the time quite won from the extravagance and dissipation of his late bachelor life. He remained at home, and addressed himself with commendable zeal to the management of his plantation, to the improvement of his land, his stock, his machinery and agricultural to the stock of the general desire among the Swedes to participate in the present great struggle, we may rest assured that he will act agreeably to this impulse, as soon as he shall be offered guaranties which might, from a po-

welfare, of his people.

Valentine, no longer distressed for or by his master, divided his attention between the manifold light duties that occupied him all day at Red Hill, and the evenings spent in assisting Fannie in her business behind the counter of the result of the superfluous, might, however, be hailed as an advance in the right direction, and as showing Oscar's firm resolution to pur-

The London Examiner, and journals like it. may underrate the aid of the Scandinavian kingdoms; but well-informed and unprejudiced persons will not hesitate in admitting that their co-operation with the Western Powers would according to all probability, result in the de-cisive defeat and humiliation of Russia. Indeed, the fear of an approaching alliance, of fensive and defensive, between Scandinavia and France and England, has impelled Austria and Prussia to new attempts at re-establishing peace between the belligerent parties.

gians and Danes might prefer the maintenance of the neutrality, it might, however, be taken for granted that they will not; as, indeed, the former cannot, without breaking the union with Sweden, refuse to co-operate with the Swedes in a war against Russia.

Let, next spring, a landing be effected in Finland, or somewhere else in the Baltic pos-sessions of Russia, by one hundred thousand French and twenty thousand English soldiers, under the command of the Emperor of France mament, on the plan and under the leadership of Sir Charles Napier, or some other experienced admiral, be collected in the Baltic, to co-operate with the above-mentioned land forces; and let, moreover, an allied reserve corps of at least fifty thousand men be stationed on the isle of Gothland-and there can be but very little doubt that, before the next winter sets in, the fortresses of Sweaborg and Cronstadt shall have been reduced, the Russian fleet in the Baltic have ceased to exist, and the whole of hopes may appear extravagant, but I dare, nevertheless, to assert that there is every probability that they will be realized, if pusillanimous counsels do not get the better of energy There might be persons who will insist upon

raising so numerous a force as eighty thousand soldiers; but such persons must either be ignobeen able to defend their independence, rant of the real state of affairs in Scandinavia, Scandinavian kingdoms.

It has been stated in some of the German

papers, evidently wedded to the interests of Russia, that the inhabitants of Finland are very into an alliance with the Western Powers; nor much attached to the Russian rule; but though this statement may be true with regard to the office-holders and some of those engaged in and England, unless feeling convinced of the the great majority of the Finnish nation, who, commercial pursuits, it is altogether false as to no doubt, would with the utmost joy hail the sight of the beloved colors of Sweden, and soon hasten to arms, in order to give an effectual aid in avenging the stealthy manner in which

expects that, during the ensuing summer, great ings will be performed in the Baltic; and so they will, unless the Governments of France and t would be rash to assert that the Norwegians | England are not, though from very different reasons, both equally averse to inflict a fatal now alluded to, I deem prudent at present no Western Powers send, at the beginning of the spring, nothing but a naval armament to the

KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We had room last week to notice only the result of the last day's proceedings of the National Know Nothing Convention. The report them by so many glorious memories and so that a secession of the Southern members had many affectionate connections—which became subject to the Czar, in consequence of the trearetired, for the purpose of intimidating the upon, several members changed their votes for Northern men, and bringing them to terms. other parties.

The strice rescaled The arder of the North In the afternoon, a farcical scene was enact The thing succeeded. The ardor of the North cooled off, and Monday, 25th, the Convention (Northern and Southern members) met, the the church Gen. Call of Florida, Percy Walker majority having decided to do just what the of Alabama, and all others who had been going Slave Power demanded.

Mr. Small, of Pennsylvania, insisted upon his resolutions, but at last accepted the following substitute, suggested by Mr. Killinger, of this fond embrace, and Mr. Brownlow took his Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the National American Convention has no authority to prescribe a platform will nominate for President and Vice President no man who is not in favor of interdicting the to return without the least inconsistency, and introduction of Slavery into territory north of

resolution on the table, and the motion being After arriving at home, he could say that his considered a test of the relative strength of the brethren of the North had not, perhaps, granted Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery sections, mem- all that he wished, but it was his fault, and not bers were at special pains to assign their rea. theirs. When he withdrew from the Conven-To admit | sons, when their names were called.

result was received with applause and loud of the North to promote his election

New Hampshire-Long and Ayer. New Jersey-Allen, Lyon, Ott, Grandin, Conell. Weeks. Indiana-Sheets, Phelps, Bowen.

Virginia—Imboden, Bolling, Andrews, Rudd, Maussin, Lockhead, Moore, Cochran, President, Boteler, Webb, Kramer, Stewart, McCue, and Michigan-Lyon, Fuller, Wood, Hamilton, Tennessee - Nelson, Donelson, Campbell,

Brownlow, Pickett, Burton, Bilbo, Zollicoffer Belvate, Bankhead, and Ready. Wisconsin—Lockwood, Gillies, Cook, Chan Texas-Mr. Sauftly.
California-Wood, Brooks, and McDonald Delaware—Norris, Springler, and Murdick.

Maryland — Kennedy, Dennis, Dukeheart,
Pinkney, Dutton, Schley, Purnell, Dallam, and

Kentucky—Bartlett, Todd, Carpenter, Rogers, Raphael, Clay, Thompson, Goodloe, Chambers, Shanklin, Gist, and Jones.

Stillwell, Stewart, and Hetherington. Arkansas-Logan and Fowler.

Illinois-Danenhower, Durham, and Allen. Connecticut-Peck, Dunham, Griswold, Baldwin, Perkins, and Booth.

Massachusetts — Richmond, Allen, Trask, Sawin, Ely, Keith, Arnold, Robinson, Temple,

Thurston, Hawkes, and Eames. New Jersey-Mr. Marsh. Rhode Island-Nightingale, Chase, Knight, and Simmons. Mississippi—Lake and Adams.

Iowa—Webster and Clark.

bert, Olds, Gilmore, Stambaugh, Hedges, Alison, Nicolls, McClees, Sturtevant, and Chap-Pennsylvania - Gossler, Walbrom, Jones, Park, Goode, Evans, Killinger, Edie, Small,

Ohio-Baker, Mitchell, Nash, Fishback, Eg

Stambaugh, Gernant, Williamson, Coffee, Sew all, Pomeroy, and Todd. Illinois-Mr. Jennings. ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING. New Hampshire-Colby and Emory. Massachusetts-Mr. Brewster. New Jersey-Mr. Allen.

Indiana-Mr. Meredith. Tennessee-Mr. Harris. Wisconsin-Mr Burdick Texas-Eperson, Evans, and Ochiltree. California-Mr. Mathews. Florida-Mr. Call. Alabama-Walker and Smith. Louisiana-Eustis, Ixada, Herman, Lewis,

and Lathrop. District of Columbia-Bradley and Osborn Ohio-Spooner and Ford. Pennsylvania-Johnson, Campbell, and Rid-

Navs Absent, or not voting - - 25 Mr. Brownlow offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That this Convention do proceed forthwith to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. [Loud applause, and cries of "that's it," "that's it." Mr. Brownlow then called the previous question on the resolution. The previous question Mr. Peck, of Conn., said that if the nomina-

tion was gone into now, his State would with-draw. [Cries of "Go," "go."] Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., made a strong speech in opposition to the nomination proposed; it must throw a large portion of the North into the arms of the Republican party. He voted

Amidst great confusion, members continued to explain their votes. The resolution was carried-yeas 151, nays 51. The announcement Finland be in the possession of the allies. These of the result was received with wild applause. ton, but changed.] The Convention then proceeded to nominate persons for candidates for President and Vice York, for President. Mr. Sley, of Md., nomi-

> floor, and made a speech in favor of a repeal of the naturalization laws. He then referred to Kansas and Nebraska, and discussed what was to be done with them in the position in which they had been placed by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
>
> Mr. Perkins concluded his remarks at a quar

ter past 2 o'clock, by announcing that Connecti-cut now retired, and by inviting those States who thought proper to meet them at 4 o'clock, at All sorts of cries, groans, hisses, applause, &c., followed this announcement.] The excitement is very great.

A number of propositions were offered, as to how the election should be proceeded with, but most of them were of so complicated a nature as not to be generally understood; and the Convention finally, after the most intense excite ment had prevailed, agreed to a motion of Mr. Ely, to proceed to an informal vote for nomination, each member's name being called, and he voting for who he may please.

The vote was proceeded with, and the follow-

ing is the result of the informal ballot: Millard Fillmore, of New York -George Law, of New York Judge McLean, of Ohio Garrett Davis, of Kentucky John Bell, of Tennessee . W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania Erastus Brooks, of New York Sam Houston, of Texas -Kanneth Rayner, of North Carolina D. F. Campbell -John M. Clayton Mississippi, which is repressented by delegate, refused to vote.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, received 14 votes, but before the vote had closed he announced that he was not a candidate; where-

ed by Parson Brownlow and Ex-Governor Call. Mr. Brownlow, amid great applause, advance

towards General Call, and embraced him. The greatest merriment was occasioned seat, with his brow radiant with joy, amid the cheers of all present.

General Call said he had given his hand to

his brother, and he now gave his heart to the Convention. He was truly happy to be enabled resume his seat, now that peace and harmony were restored. We are now a great Ameri-can party, dedicated to our country, our whole country, and nothing but our whole country. tion, it was from a holy devotion to his country, ons, when their names were called.

The vote on laying on the table was then ised to uphold the candidate of the Convention, announced, as follows-yeas 141, nays 60. The and, if necessary, to visit the hills and valleys

The Convention then proceeded to nominate Herald a statement which will serve for pur-

the Convention was two hundred and ninetysix, being one from each Congressional district, and two Senatorial delegates, or delegates at large, as they are termed, from each State,

Delegates at large District delegates

When the Convention organized, it was found

bama was, however, represented. The number of delegates, therefore, present at the organization was only two hundred and nine. After announced as follows: North Carolina—Horton, Buxton, Pool, Bather, Cradup, Hudam, and Rodman.

Louisiana—Mr. Elam.

Missouri—Fletcher, Breckenridge, Edwards, and Ewing.

Alter the resolution, stating that no person should be nominated who was not in favor of the prohibition of Slavery north of 36° 30′, was laid upon the table, and another resolution, to proceed to the nomination of candidates, was adopted a number of the Northern nigger were declared.

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votes should be cast. They failed, however, in

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they gave the privilege to outsiders, who had not been elected delegates, as in the case of Walker of Alabama, to cast the entire vote of a State. The result on the first regular ballot was as follows: 116 | Houston Fillmore 40 Rayner 22 Stockton Davis .

The above vote was east by the following States:

Massachusetts-John McLean, 5 votes: Garrett Davis, 5 votes; Robert F. Stockion, 1 vote. New Jersey-Robert F. Stockton, 5 votes;

John McLean, 1 vote.

Rhode Island—Fillmore, 1 vote. Virginia-Fillmore, 13 votes; Davis, 2 votes. Michigan-George Law, 5 votes.

Tennessee—Fillmore, 7 votes; Davis, 3 votes. Wisconsin—Law, 5 votes. Texas-Fillmore, 4 votes; Houston, 2 votes. Delaware-Fillmore, 3 votes. California-Fillmore, 4 votes.

Florida-Fillmore, 3 votes. Mississippi—Fillmore, 7 votes. Maryland—Fillmore, 8 votes. Kentucky-Davis, 11 votes. North Carolina-Fillmore, 10 votes.

Alabama-Fillmore, 9 votes. Indiana-Fillmore, 1 vote: McLean, 2 votes. Missouri-Fillmore, 9 votes. Ohio-Fillmore, 7 votes; McLean, 6 votes;

Law, 10 votes.
New York—Fillmore, 10 votes; Law, 20 votes; Houston, 4 votes. Pennsylvania-Fillmore, 14 votes; Rayner, votes; McLean, 1 vote; Davis, 1 vote. Arkansas-Fillmore, 4 votes.

Illinois—Rayner, 4 votes; Fillmore, 2 votes. The States mentioned below, with the number of delegates to which they were entitled, were not represented in the Convention at the time the nominations were made: Connecticut . 6 | New Hampshire 10 Rhode Island Georgia -

4 | South Carolina -

6 Vermont -

After the vote had been taken by States, and it was ascertained that Fillmore had received a majority of the votes cast, and would therefore be the nominee of the Convention, a number of the delegations changed their votes, and swelled the whole number for Fillmore to one

hundred and seventy-nine.

In the case of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi—one delegate present—the full electoral vote was given; and we extract from the record the names of the persons actually

present and voting: FOR MILLARD FILLMORE. Rhode Island-Mr. Knight. New Jersey-Messrs, Allen, Lyons, Grandin, Connell, Marsh, Weeks. | Voted first for Stock-

Indiana-Mr. Phelps. Virginia-Messrs, Imboden, Bolling, An President of the United States. Mr. A. Stewart, drews, Manssin, Lockhend, Budd, Moore, Cochof Pa., nominated Millard Fillmore, of New ran, Burton, Boteler, Webb, Kramer, Stewart, McCue, and Fitch. [Part of the delegation nated W. R. Smith, of Alabama, for Vice President.

voted for Garrett Davis, but changed.]

Michigan—Messrs. Lyon, Fuller, Ward, Med-

> Campbell, Brownlow, Pickett, Burton, Harris, Zollicoffer, Belvate, Bankhead, and Ready. Messrs. Pickett and Bankhead voted first for Davis, and Delvate for Houston. Wisconsin-Mr. Cook. [Changed from Law.]

Texas-Messrs. Epherson, Evans, Santley, and Ochiltree. [All changed from Houston.] California-Messrs. Wood, Brooks, and Me Delaware-Messrs. Norris, Springler, and Murdick.

Florida-Mr. Call. Maryland — Messrs. Lake and Adams.

Maryland — Messrs. Kennedy, Pinkney,
Dukeheart, Dutton, Schley, Purnell, Dallam, and Ricand.

Kentucky-Messrs, Bartlett, Todd, Carpen ter, Raphael, Rogers, Clay, Thompson, Good-loe, Chambers, and Jones. [All changed from Davis.]
North Carolina-Messrs. Horton, Buxton, Pool, Baker, Cradup, Hudam, and Rodiman.

Alabama-Messrs, Walker and Smith. Louisiana-Mr. Herman. Missouri—Messrs. Fletcher, Breckenridge, Edwards, Bell, Hockaday, and Ewing. Ohio-The vote of this State was divided pro rota. On the informal ballot, Fillmore was named by Messrs. Hall, Lifford, and Lippitt. Beatty, Deane, (voted first for Houston,) Bul lock, Taylor, Chandler, Wilbur, Adams, Savery,

Murray, (changed from Houston,) Spencer Lord, Thompson, Burrows, and Haven. Messrs. Fontaine, Beatty, Bullock, and Taylor, voted first for Law, and changed. Pennsylvania—Messrs. Thorne, Hazlehurst, Bumm, Walburn, Goode, Gernant, Evans, Still well, Erwin, Small, Stambaugh, Stewart, and

Arkansas-Messrs. Logan and Fowler.

Illinois-Messrs. Durham and Allen. New York-Messrs, Scroggs, Toone, Wag

ner, Clark, Whiston, Russell, Campbell, Lowell, Johnson, Law, Lewis, Oakes, Bennett, Ford. EOR GARRETT DAVIS Massachusetts-Messrs. Keith, Brewster, Ar old, Robinson, Temple, and Thurston.

Massachusetts - Messrs. Richmond, Allen, Trask, Sarvin, and Hawkes. Indiana Messrs. Meredith and Sheets. Ohio-Mr. Hall.

Pennsylvania-Mr. Killinger.

FOR SAM HOUSTON, New York-Messrs. Westbrook, Paddock,

Pennsylvania-Messrs. Gossler, Park, Pome Massachusetts-Mr. Elv. Wisconsin - Messrs. Lockwood, Chandler

Illinois-Mr. Denenhower. Thus we shall find the whole number of act ual voters 172, of which Fillmore received, on the first vote before changing, 80; majority a candidate. We copy from the New York against Mr. Fillmore, of actual votes present

from States that never gave anything but Democratic votes in the Electoral College; and had the rule been adopted of allowing only the delegates actually present to vote, Mr. Fillmore would not have been nominated, there bei ninety-two votes against him.

Glorification speeches were made in abune ance, and men were ready to blubber for joy. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which was attended with much excitement, and the frequent that some of the States were not represented. In fact, it was previously known that such would be the case, as the State Conventions of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and some others, instructed their delegates not to go to the Convention, they being in favor of a postponement of the nomination for President. Alament of the nomination for President. Alament of the nomination for President. But after the vote had been called, delegates